The GROUP BY Statement in [SQL](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-tutorial/)is used to arrange identical data into groups with the help of some functions. i.e. if a particular column has the same values in different rows then it will arrange these rows in a group.

* GROUP BY clause is used with the [SELECT](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-select-query/)statement.
* In the query, the GROUP BY clause is placed after the [WHERE](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-where-clause/)clause.
* In the query, the GROUP BY clause is placed before the [ORDER](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-order-by/)BY clause if used.
* In the query, the Group BY clause is placed before the Having clause.
* Place condition in the [having clause](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-having-clause-with-examples/).

This clause follows the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement and precedes the ORDER BY and HAVING clauses (if they exist).

The main purpose of grouping the records of a table based on particular columns is to perform calculations on these groups. Therefore, The GROUP BY clause is typically used with aggregate functions such as SUM(), COUNT(), AVG(), MAX(), or MIN() etc.

*SELECT column1, function\_name(column2)*

*FROM table\_name*

*WHERE condition*

*GROUP BY column1, column2*

*ORDER BY column1, column2;*

1. **function\_name**: Name of the function used for example, SUM() , AVG().
2. **table\_name**: Name of the table.
3. **condition**: Condition used.

*SELECT column1, function\_name(column2)*

*FROM table\_name*

*WHERE condition*

*GROUP BY column1, column2*

*HAVING condition*

*ORDER BY column1, column2;*

SELECT NAME, SUM(SALARY) FROM emp

GROUP BY NAME;

SELECT SUBJECT, YEAR, Count(\*)

FROM Student

GROUP BY SUBJECT, YEAR;

SELECT NAME, SUM(sal) FROM Emp

GROUP BY name

HAVING SUM(sal)>3000;

SELECT AGE, COUNT(Name) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY AGE;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AGE** | **COUNT(Name)** |
| 32 | 1 |
| 25 | 2 |
| 23 | 1 |
| 27 | 1 |
| 22 | 1 |
| 24 | 1 |

SELECT AGE, MIN(SALARY) AS MIN\_SALARY

FROM CUSTOMERS

GROUP BY AGE ORDER BY MIN\_SALARY DESC;

SELECT column1, column2, aggregate\_function(column)

FROM table\_name

GROUP BY column1, column2

HAVING condition;

SELECT ADDRESS, AGE, MIN(SALARY) AS MIN\_SUM

FROM CUSTOMERS

GROUP BY ADDRESS, AGE HAVING AGE>24;